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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1903.

A Superfluous Fountain.

Neither Useful Nor Ornamental, It
Should Be Removed.

The city authorities have caused a
vast iron fountain to be placed within
the little triangle formed by the inter-
section of Connecticut Avenue and N
and Eighteenth Streets, almost oppo-
site the principal entrance to the
Church of the Covenant.

We do not remember ever having
seen a meaner looking object, consid-
ering its surroundings. It looks, for
all the world, like a compromise in the
interest of the—shall we say with
President Roosevelt, "spitters?"—a
peace offering to their wounded and
outraged feelings. Or better still, it
looks like a frog balancing a pole on
its back, for whose benefit a few stray
square feet of sod have been left to
be used as a play ground.

In warm weather it will be the free
"bathing beach" of every vagrant
dog, and in winter it will furnish the
foundation for a scrap heap. When
the moon shines the lovers will cool
the ardor of their sentiments beneath
its sprays, and at high noon the ur-
chin returning from school will shy
stones at it. It will always look, as
the dermatologists say in their adver-
tisements, like a "superfluous hair"
on the face of the landscape. It
should be removed.

The President's Outing.

A Unique Field of Sport Offered Him in
the Yellowstone.

Some Americans, having now leis-
ure to study the customs and history
of Europe, are heard to sigh over the
unattractive and commercial aspects
of our country, and to complain that
our Government and our aristocracy
have no amusements hallowed by tra-
dition and made charming by unique
opportunity; that our democracy
gives the poor the same means of
amusement as the rich, and that there
is little which can be called exclusive
in the recreation even of the million-
aire. To such cavilers the present oc-
cupation of President Roosevelt is re-
spectfully submitted as an example
of the contrast between a new country
now and a new country in the time of
William the Conqueror.

Readers of English history will re-
member that hunting was one of the
chief diversions of the Norman King
and his noblemen, and that they took
it as a serious sport, unlike the mat-
ter-of-fact Saxons, who had been used
to hunt either for pleasure or busi-
ness. The Norman considered hunt-
ing important enough to require var-
ious laws of venery and large areas
of preserved forest, and everyone
knows the history of the New Forest,
said to be cursed because so many
poor people were turned out of their
homes to give the King a proper hunt-
ing ground. That was the price Wil-
liam the Conqueror paid for his
amusement, to say nothing of the
hated of most of the people over
whom he ruled.

What would William the Conqueror
have said if he could have had for
hunting ground such a place as the
Yellowstone Park, and such a com-
panion as John Burroughs, a man
who can all but talk with the wild
creatures? Whether he would have
appreciated the gentle naturalist or
not, he would certainly have appre-
ciated the Yellowstone. Mr. Roose-
velt is at liberty to hunt animals
which our medieval forefathers never
heard of, and animals which are, on
occasion, quite as dangerous as the
original wolves and bears and
bears of Britain. And he can do it without
waiting for a forest to be put in order
for him, and without turning any
poor people out of their homes.

Moreover, the people of the land, so
far from objecting to the President's
sport, wish him all good luck and take
a friendly interest in his enjoyment
of his well-earned recreation. This,
perhaps, would have added very little
to the pleasure of the Norman King,
but it considerably enhances that of
President Roosevelt. Altogether, it
would seem that, even if we are a new

country, we can manage to give our
Presidents quite as good a time as the
adventurous Norman King could buy
for himself at the price of many lives
and the risk of his own.

Repairing Party Fences.

The South and the Allies It Must Seek
to Elect a President.

Our alert and esteemed contempo-
rary, the "Norfolk Pilot," gently
chides us for asking whether the Dem-
ocratic party will be able to "patch
up old fences" for 1904 by reviving
the traditional alliance of the solid
South on the one hand and the once
"doubtful" Northern States of New
York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and
Indiana on the other. Such a query,
the "Pilot" thinks, does the Dem-
ocratic party an injustice, since it
seems to imply that Democratic suc-
cess is possible next year—as it has
been possible in other years—only
through a coalition struck by the
South with certain Northern States
and interests.

Our Virginia neighbor objects to
this inference and proceeds to argue
that the Democratic party is a party
truly national in character, and that
its fortunes do not hinge on the suc-
cess or failure of any inter-sectional
coalition. We gladly admit that the
Democratic party is thoroughly na-
tional in scope and composition. Cer-
tainly it can claim a more genuine na-
tional character than can the Repub-
lican party, with the latter's empty
and discredited shadow of organiza-
tion in the Southern States. But we
cannot see how—under the conditions
which govern in national elections—
Democratic leadership is any more
absolutely today than it was twenty
years ago from the necessity of
"patching up an alliance" between the
South and certain Northern States
and Northern interests, if it seriously
seeks to elect a House of Representa-
tives or a President.

Three times since the war such a co-
alition has been successfully effected.
In 1876, with Mr. Tilden of New
York and Mr. Hendricks of Indiana
as Presidential and Vice Presidential
candidates, Democratic electoral tick-
ets won in New York, New Jersey, In-
diana, and Connecticut. The votes of
South Carolina, Florida, and Louisi-
ana were given—or counted—for Re-
publican electors, and Mr. Tilden was
jockeyed out of the Presidency.

In 1884, when Cleveland and Hen-
dricks were the candidates, the same
four northern States—New York,
Connecticut, New Jersey, and In-
diana—joined their strength to a solid
South and established a majority in
the electoral college. In 1892 they
again joined hands with the South to
elect Cleveland and Stevenson, taking
with them from the West and far
West Illinois, Wisconsin, and Cali-
fornia.

In 1896 the Southern States broke
politically with their old-time North-
ern allies and sought to make new
friends in the West and Northwest.
But the new alliance proved a losing
one, the electoral vote went beyond the
Missouri being more than neutralized
by Eastern losses and by the partial
dissolution of Southern power itself.

Inasmuch as the South is still the
true seat of Democratic power, and
that power, however solidified, is still
a minority fraction in the electoral
college, the Southern States must
continue to look for and work for
some inter-sectional alliance, if they
wish to establish Democratic fortunes
on any stable or lasting foundation.
They should not be reproached for
taking any steps toward new coalitions
which may strike their fancy. They
have every right to make experi-
ments, to offer or accept alliances
which may accomplish the political
objects they have most at heart.

Egg Rolling Day.

Its Disappointments and the Need of a
New Form of Celebration.

The little merry-makers who filled
the White House Grounds yesterday
afternoon were again the victims of a
perverse streak of early April
weather. As was the case last year,
leadens skies, keen east winds, and
soggy turf made the Easter "egg roll-
ing" a parody on either merriment or
enjoyment.

Like our inauguration March
fourth, Easter Mondays have shown
a persistent tendency to defy all sea-
sonable conventions and to uproot
public faith in all meteorological laws
of probability. Outdoor holidays so
near the equinoctial period will always
remain a disappointing lottery. Yet
it is a pity that so many egg-rolling
enthusiasts of tender years should
have had to brave the perils of pneu-
monia and other unnumbered bodily
ills in doing honor to what has be-
come one of Washington's most dis-
tinctive and popular traditions.

Could not some safer, more appro-
priate, and more artistic celebration
be devised for Easter Monday? We
commend this query to the attention

of the thousands of anxious parents
and guardians who must have watched
with keen solicitude and many inward
misgivings the rather depressing
merrymaking of Egg Rolling Day.

Captain Pershing and his gallant little
force have taught the truculent Sultan
of Bagdad a lesson which he will find it
profitable to remember.

That is a picturesque idea of Assist-
ant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham of
covering several acres of ground at the
St. Louis Fair with a model of this
country, clearly defining the boundaries
of each State and Territory with a
pathway, so that a visitor can walk
around each miniature Commonwealth
and take note of its chief agricultural
products growing before his eyes. It will
be a glowing and beautiful map, with
Dame Nature for the cartographer.

The Field of Politics.

Politics in Baltimore.

Turned topsy-turvy in a primary fight
in which there were candidates innum-
erable, Baltimore is to be hauled and
battered about for three weeks more in
a campaign in which the majority is
at stake. In the City of Monuments
this coveted position is a four-year job,
and the holder of the winning coupon
has power almost unlimited. He can
make or unmake political bosses, build
up a machine, or run the municipal en-
gine in the interest of the people.

Just now it's a battle royal, the Dem-
ocrats trying to retain their hold on
things political in city and State, while
the Republicans, who have had but one
taste of the good thing in thirty years,
are trying to get in.

When the tangle is straightened out
in the next few days there will be found
lined up against one another Robert Mc-
Lain, at the head of the Democratic
forces, and Frank C. Wacker, steering
the Republican ship. The former won
a victory in the primaries over the pre-
sent mayor, Thomas B. Hayes, a Demo-
crat, and the latter was successful in
downing the machine in his own party.

Wacker, the choice of the Republicans,
is the present Representative in Con-
gress from the Third Maryland district,
popular with the rank and file and an
aggressive fighter. Although compelled
to face the enemy with a dissatisfied or-
ganization behind him, he is certain to
enter the fight with the confidence that
he will win, and while he is making an
effort things will be lively in the old
town.

There are some sore spots on both
sides, and on the healing process will
depend the result. That astute boss, I.
Freeman Rasin, has in securing the
nomination of McLain, who is at present
the State's attorney, won a victory not
only over every faction and clique op-
posed to him in his own party, but also
the State machine controlled by that
pastmaster of the game, Senator Arthur
P. Gorman. And right here it may be
well to say that there is some likelihood
of a split in this partnership of years.
The old Baltimore dictator immediately
after the recent primary fight came from
under cover, and for the first time in his
political life, gave out an interview in
which he growled loudly over his vic-
tory, and said that it had been accom-
plished in the face of the treachery of
Gorman et al. He scored the State
leaders, and said that despite their un-
derhand work he had strengthened his
hold on the party in Baltimore.

Had His Knife Out.

There was no mistaking the tenor of
the interview. He made it evident that
he is in no amiable frame of mind over
the treatment received at the hands of
the State leaders. His indictment is that
almost without exception every hand
was turned against him, and obstacles
were thrown in the way of his youthful
candidate.

But his victory was a sweeping one,
and it was won by the wily old "boss"
with the support of some of the people
who for years had opposed him in one
way or another.

Now that he has been safely placed
in control, Rasin means to cause trouble
for what is known as the "State crowd."
He has announced that he will take a
hand in the gubernatorial bout which
comes off next fall. This will be a hard
blow to Gorman and his friends, who
have planned and mapped out just what
they intended to do. By taking a hand
in the State fight the Baltimore "boss"
means that when it comes to naming
the candidate he must be seen.

Brown in the Field.

To this end there has already entered
the municipal campaign one ex-Gov-
ernor Frank Brown. This member of
the Brown family has long been anxious
to occupy a seat in the United States
Senate. Failing that, he would not be
averse to again filling the governor's
chair. He has a wonderful following, is
a strong organizer, a man to be feared
in Maryland, and has plenty of money.
He has gone in to help Rasin out, and
for this it is not unlikely that the
shrewd old manipulator will turn a good
hand for him in the fall. It will make
a formidable crew, and for the first time
in his political life bring Gorman and
his State friends to the front. They
will be compelled to show their hand,
and any bluff made is going to be called.
Having won his fight at the primaries,
Rasin, whether successful or not in the
general election, will be in a position
to dictate, and it will be a case of sack-
cloth and ashes for the State managers.
The old "boss" has his fighting clothes
on, and will make things lively in
Maryland for months to come. Now
firmly entrenched in power, he is going
to make the most of it, and there is
likely to be many heads fall in the
basket before the year 1904.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

The Authenticity of the Kaiser's Art Treasures at Potsdam Questioned by the Parisian Press—The Sultan of Turkey a Past Master in the Art of
Cunning—His Disposition of Macedonian Revenues.

A Much-Criticised Monarch.

Emperor William has received more
rebuffs to friendly advances than any
monarch in Christendom, and he de-
serves credit for not having developed
into a sourd cynic, too embittered by
his experiences to fulfill any longer the
dictates of even the most ordinary
courtesy. That he should have re-
mained, in spite of all, a generous-
minded, warm-hearted man, cordial, and
possessed of that quality known as the
"politesse de coeur," as well as a
royal readiness to forget and forgive
personal affronts received, should be
counted in his behalf, and certainly
should render him a sympathetic per-
sonality.

I am led to make this remark by the
fact that a certain portion of the Pa-
risian press has lately taken to picking
holes, not merely in the quality, but
also in the authenticity of some of the
most cherished of his art treasures at
Potsdam, which he loaned some time
back to an art exhibition in Paris of
the works of the leading painters of the
eighteenth century. A regular contro-
versy has been aroused about the value
of the pictures loaned by the Kaiser,
and much time and research worthy of
a better cause has been devoted to
proving that many of them are for-
geries.

Advances Discouraged.

This follows the refusal by President
Roosevelt of the Kaiser's invitation for
the United States European squadron to
visit Kiel, the request addressed to him
to delay the dispatch to America of the
statue of Frederick the Great which he
had presented to the United States Gov-
ernment, and Admiral Dewey's somewhat
caustic references to the German fleet.
In England, his numerous advances of
every kind and his repeated manifesta-

tions of friendship for Great Britain
even at the expense of his popularity in
his own country have been received with
a coldness and an air of suspicion, at
any rate as far as the public and the
press are concerned, that are downright
repelling.

The Italian court and people since the
murder of King Humbert have been cool
rather than cordial toward him. In Hol-
land his professions of good will have
been viewed with undisguised apprehension
as to the character of his motives. His
many acts of courtesy toward France
have never brought forth the eagerly
desired invitation to visit Paris in state,
while as far as Russia is concerned he
has received affront upon affront and
slight upon slight, in return for all his
cordial advances.

It is difficult to account for this
wholly undeserved treatment to which
he personally has been subjected, other-
wise than by the explanation that
foreign rulers, statesmen, and nations
do not understand his impulsive, warm-
hearted manner and speech, and are
disposed in consequence to doubt its
sincerity, an impression confirmed by
the fact that the acts of his government
and publicly professed sentiments of his
people are not always in accordance
with his utterances.

Not the Last of Her House.

The presence of Queen Carola of Sax-
ony in Paris is leading a number of
French and English newspapers to refer
to her as the last of the royal Swedish
house of Vasa, by reason of the fact that
she is childless. Now, this is not quite
correct, for while it is true that Queen
Carola is the only surviving child of
Gustavus, Prince of Vasa, eldest son of
King Gustavus IV of Sweden, yet the
prince had a sister who, marrying the

late Grand Duke of Baden, became
mother of the now reigning grand duke.
The latter's daughter is the wife of
the present Crown Princess of Sweden,
whose son, the future King of Sweden,
may therefore be regarded as having
Vasa blood in his veins and as destined
to perpetuate a royal dynasty that has
played so notable a role in the history
of Europe.

The Crafty Sultan.

Abdul Hamid is indeed a past master
in the art of cunning and of out-mach-
ing the craft of the leading statesmen
and diplomats of Christian Europe.
Among the reforms which the great
powers insisted upon his introducing in
Macedonia was one to the effect that
none of the revenues derived from the
province should be turned into the im-
perial treasury at Constantinople until
provision had been made therefor for
the expenses of the administration of
the province. Until the other day the
Sultan had been accustomed to appro-
priate to his own use every cent of the
revenues of Macedonia, leaving the local
officials to get their salaries and stip-
ends by extorting the necessary amount
from the Christian population of the
province, which was thus forced to re-
tribute it over and above the taxes al-
ready paid.

Much astonishment was displayed by
the powers when the Sultan at once
consented to comply with their demands
in connection with the disposition of
the Macedonian revenues, and some
statesmen more experienced than the
rest opined that the Padiashah had a
card concealed up his sleeve.
They were right. His trick has been
made apparent. He has transferred
more than a quarter of a million of
his troops from Asia Minor to Macedo-
nia, on the pretext that they are
needed there to maintain order, and

now includes under the head of local
provincial expenditures the cost of
maintaining this immense force. In
other words, while he has promised
not to cart away the hay from the pas-
ture he has sent his cattle to eat it
on the spot. Nor is this all. For, since
Macedonian revenues now go to pay the
cost of this big army, he is able to di-
vert into his own private exchequer the
revenues from other provinces employed
until now to provide for their pay.

It is very clever. Indeed, the Sultan
is one of the craftiest diplomatists and
statesmen in the world, and the manner
in which he has held his own against
the great powers during the last quar-
ter of a century by means of procrastina-
tion, duplicity, and playing off their
jealousies and rivalries one against
another is little short of amazing.

Some Redeeming Points.

Apologies of the Sultan, it may be said
that the latter is not without some re-
deeming points. Thus he has done more
than any one of his predecessors on the
Ottoman throne during the past two or
three centuries to revive old-time Turk-
ish pre-eminence in the matter of car-
pet weaving. Among other steps which
he has taken in this connection has been
the establishment at Herke, in the Gulf
of Ismid, some fifty miles from Con-
stantinople, of a carpet and rug factory
and school of textile arts, where some
thousand of skilled artisans are con-
stantly employed. The Herke carpets
and rugs have now acquired world-wide
fame, and one which the Sultan pre-
sented to the Kaiser a short time ago,
sixty-five yards long by forty wide, the
reproduction of a carpet 900 years old
which is in the Eske Seral treasury,
represented merely in the bare cost of
labor and materials used a sum of \$20,-
000. MARQUESE DE FOSTENOT.

TOPOGRAPHIC WORK IN
TERRITORY OF ALASKAEight Parties to Invade Mountain and
Forest Fastnesses.

Plans for the coming season's work
in Alaska have been completed by the
United States Geological Survey. The
topographic work will not reach into
the unexplored regions, but will con-
tinue the survey of the already traveled
regions.

Today about one-fifth of the vast ter-
ritory can be rightly termed unexplored.
Yet of the other four-fifths only one-
fifth has been thoroughly surveyed and
mapped. R. H. Goode, topographer in
charge of the Pacific Coast, will send
eight parties to Alaska, and most of
these will start for the field early in
June.

The geologic work in Alaska has so
far consisted chiefly of research in the
gold fields, and the discovery of coal
with varying degrees of success. This
summer more detailed geologic surveys
will be made by the parties sent to
Alaska. As is the case in all fields, the
survey will pay especial attention to
the economic side of the mineral re-
sources.

RECONNOISSANCE OF
SEWARD PENINSULA

The Geological Survey has recently
published "A Reconnaissance of the
Northwestern Portion of Seward Penin-
sula, Alaska," by Arthur J. Collier. Sew-
ard Peninsula is an irregular land
mass, comprising approximately 29,000
square miles and extending from the
western coast of Alaska westward
within sixty miles of the Asiatic coast,
from which it is separated by Bering
Strait. The southern part of the penin-
sula was investigated by the Geological
Survey in 1900. The present report deals
with the northwestern part comprising
an area of about 5,000 square miles.

NEGROES ANGRY ABOUT
THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

NEW YORK, April 14.—The refusal of
the St. Louis Fair Commissioners to
establish a negro department has
aroused the ire of Bishop Abram Grant,
of the African Methodist Episcopal
Church and several other leading col-
ored men who believe that they should
have a part in the fair. They have
issued an appeal to the colored people in
the form of an open letter to Afro-
Americans, in which they are urged to
make a display on their own account.

The appeal says the managers of the
fair are inviting to it every nationality
except the Afro-Americans, and the sen-
timent on the part of the managers
seems to be to debar, ignore, and hu-
miliate the negro.

The signers invite the co-operation of
their race in operating a negro exhibit.
The Rev. J. Hargreaves Johnson, M. D.,
is named as commissioner general of the
proposed negro department, and Bishop
Grant, of Indianapolis, as the source of
information in regard to the plans.

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

The world is sleeping, but I waking lie
And watch the moonbeams creep
Across the floor;
I hear the clock proclaim, "No more
no more"

Will time return when once it passes by?

Yet I impatient wait the lagging day,
And plan to fill each hour with busy
care;

Too slow the moments pass, too slow
the fair

Faint light of dawn is moving on its
way.

Yet in some coming night, how far, how
near,

I cannot tell—it surely waits for me—
These lingering moments I should find
more dear

Than rain to mariners adrift at sea;
For I shall watch and wait the breaking
day.

Knowing that I, with night, shall pass
away.

—NINETTE M. LOWATER, in New York Sun.

BIG TERRITORY ADDED
TO THE BRITISH EMPIREWhat the Capture of Sokoto, in Central
Africa, Means.

Very little attention has as yet been
paid in this country, or, for that matter,
even in England, to the announcement
made in the house of commons on March
29 that Sokoto had been occupied by a
British force on March 15 after a slight
skirmish, says the "New York Times."

Four days after the fall of the city Sir
Frederick Lugard, the commissioner of
Northern Nigeria, arrived at Sokoto.
And yet this little expedition is little
only in the sense that it has not been
expensive either in money or men. The
fall of Sokoto means the end of the once
great Fulah empire, and the different
states which constituted this powerful
Mohammedan confederation will in
future be under British control. It is
stated that the slave traffic between
Lake Chad and the seacoast may now be
regarded as utterly at an end. The cap-
ture of Sokoto, following the fall of
Kano, places 500,000 square miles of
territory under the rule of the white
man, and the population of this territory
is estimated at no less than 20,000,000.

The Fulah empire was founded by Oth-
man Dan Fodio a hundred years ago. He
preached a religious war on the borders
of Lake Chad, and, after subduing and
converting the existing kingdoms, firmly
established his sway at Sokoto. He be-
queathed two empires to his sons. To
the elder he left Sokoto itself, and to the
younger Gando and its dependent states,
which have ever since recognized the su-
premacy of the great fulah. Six years
ago Sir George Goldie dealt a crushing
blow to the fulah by the defeat of the
Emir of Nupe, the strongest and most
warlike of the kingdoms tributary to
Gando. The position of the great fulah
was at that time compared to that of the
great mogul during the decay of the Mo-
hammedan empire of Delhi.

The British followed the example of
the East India Company, and avoided a
direct challenge to the fulah by admin-
istering their conquests indirectly
through native feudatory princes. After
causing some trouble the fulah formed
an alliance with Great Britain, rejecting
the advances of the French. Later he
began to intrigue against the British,
and the expedition which has now been
brought to a successful conclusion under
the leadership of Sir Frederick Lugard
followed.

Sir Frederick has been heartily con-
gratulated by Mr. Chamberlain and other
officials of the British government on the
success of the expedition, and it is
probable that he will receive some fur-
ther honor as a result of it, possibly a
peerage. His work has immensely im-
proved the opportunities for opening up
Central Africa to trade.

In an editorial article on the fall of
Sokoto the "Pall Mall Gazette" sang a
song of triumph of the kind which is so
intensely irritating to some of the Con-
tinental nations. It spoke of "the wrath
of our rivals" over the continual en-
largement of the British empire, referred
to Egypt, the Sudan, and South Africa,
and added:

"And now, even before our German
friends have had time to recover from
the shock of the South African customs
convention, with its preferential treat-
ment of British industry, there comes
this morning another blow—a blow not,
of course, unexpected, but still, and
equally of source, entirely unwelcome."

That is the news that Sir Frederick Lu-
gard has occupied Sokoto. And what,
and where, pray, is Sokoto? If we are
not much mistaken there must be thou-
sands of quite superior persons who
must have asked that question this
morning in the spirit of the rustic who,
when informed of the death of the Duke
of Wellington, merely said: "Who
was he?" Or, if somewhat more precise-
ly informed, they will, perhaps, have
opined, as in the case of Rhoda, who ran
a pagoda, and sold tea and leeches and
was at that time Sokoto has something
to do with "Africa or Fashoda," and
having been confirmed in that luminous
opinion these quite superior persons will
straightway forget all about it. Verily,
it is a weird thing, is the British empire,
and we who run it are, surely, not less
weird.

FRAUDS UNEARTHED IN
ISLE OF PORTO RICOPolice of Mayaguez Dismissed and
Chief of Public Works Arrested.

SAN JUAN, April 14.—Governor Hunt
has ordered the removal of the munic-
ipal police at Mayaguez and the substi-
tution of the insular police. This action
is the outcome of frauds amounting to
\$20,000. The chief of public works has
been arrested, and the treasurer is mak-
ing an investigation. It is possible that
the mayor and other officials may be
removed.

The case of the persons accused of
smuggling was called in the Federal
court, but the proceedings were merely
formal. United States Attorney General
Knox has ordered United States District
Attorney Noah Pettigill to suspend
proceedings pending the obtaining of
further proof against the accused. Sec-
retary of the Treasury Shaw has also
instructed Collector of Customs Cruzen
to stop the prosecution of the naval of-
ficers who were implicated in the case,
they having paid the penalties. The
grand jury has received no notification
to this effect, and the course of the high
Government officials is commented upon
as showing favoritism to the implicated
naval and military officers.

DEATH OF ABNER TAYLOR,
EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Abner Taylor, former Representative
from Illinois, died last evening at the
Columbia University Hospital, in the
seventy-fourth year of his age. He was
moved to the hospital about a week ago
from his late home, 1719 Oregon Avenue.
Death was caused by a complication of
diseases. Funeral services will be held
from the home at 10:30 on Thursday.
Mr. Taylor was born in Maine, moved
to Ohio in 1832, and later to Illinois. He
served through the civil war and after-
ward was engaged in railroad building.
He was a member of the House of Rep-
resentatives from his State from 1859 to
1893, and since the latter date had spent
most of his time in Washington.

FROHMAN'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, April 14.—Charles Frohman
has procured a copy of the drama
"Kreuzschule," a sort of pendant to
the "Passion Play," which the village
council of Oberammergau has decided to
produce on the summer stage at that
place in the summer of 1905. Mr. Froh-
man will produce the play at the Empire
Theater, New York city, in the spring
of 1904.

BEST THINGS FROM OTHER PAPERS

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Official Scapegoat.

Perhaps the purpose of our political rulers
is to